

ACC NR: AP7001724

used for the measurements of the basic characteristics, and the thermoelectron constant was assumed to be $120.4 \text{ amp} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{deg}^{-2}$. In half of the samples the carbides were deposited directly on tantalum substrates, and in the other half on tantalum coated with MoSi_2 . The work function of HfC on tantalum was found to be 3.0 eV, its Richardson constant $0.3 \text{ amp} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{deg}^{-2}$, current density at 1920K was 17.6 and at 2140K $137 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$, and its effective work function 3.75 eV. The corresponding values for HfC on MoSi_2 were 3.0 eV, $1.8 \text{ amp} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{deg}^{-2}$, 91 and $790 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$, and 3.75 eV. The work function of ZrC on tantalum was 2.7 eV, the Richardson constant $0.15 \text{ amp} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{deg}^{-2}$, current density at 1920K was 46 and at 2140K $306 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$, and the effective work function 3.85 eV. The corresponding values for ZrC on MoSi_2 were 3.0 eV, $0.7 \text{ amp} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{deg}^{-2}$, 36 and $286 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ and 3.87 eV. [ZL]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 007/
ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: GORBATYY, N.A., RESHETNIKOVA, L.V., SYTAYA, E.P., SHUPPE, G.N. PA-2125

TITLE: The Electrostatic Emission from a Tantalum Monocrystal.

(Elektrostaticeskaya emissiya s monokristalla tantal, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 2, pp 296 - 298 (U.S.S.R.).

Received: 3 / 1957

Reviewed: 4 / 1957

ABSTRACT: Of the three metals with a high melting point, i.e. tungsten, molybdenum, and tantalum, which apparently have the same properties as regards the emission of electrons, tantalum has been only partly investigated. The present paper endeavors to provide new experimental material in order to be able to state with certainty that the images of thermo-electron- and electrostatic emission are quite the same in the case of all three metals. Besides, it is intended to obtain more complete images for the electrostatic emission of tantalum monocrystal. Spherical projectors with tantalum points were produced and the emission images of pure as well as of impure points were investigated. These images are attached in form of 6 photos. The images of the electrostatic emission of the tantalum point is, with the exception of one case, analogous to those obtained in the case of tungsten and molybdenum. The gases adsorbed by tantalum contaminate the surface in one or the other manner if the tantalum is heated from 1000 to 1700 - 1800°K. As the method employed is very sensitive the surface still

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PA - 2125

The Electrostatic Emission from a Tantalum Monocrystal.

becomes contaminated from the interior within certain ranges of temperature in spite of the fact that the tantalum is most carefully cleansed. Treatment of the point by means of an "inverse field" leads to a considerable increase of the emission current also in the case of tantalum. (6 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Tashkent

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: 31.5.1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444710004-6

RESPECHIKOVA, V. P.
I. E. ADADUROV, ZhPKh 10, 1541-6, 1937

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444710004-6"

RESHETNIKOVA, N.S..

A. G. KRATIMOV, Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiol. 1946, No.
11, 20-4.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444710004-6

RESHETNIKOVA, N.S.,
A. G. KRATINOV, IAN/SER BIOL 1947, 259-63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

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TUROVTSIEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PETROV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
RESHETNIKOVA, N.M., inzh.

Investigation of pressed conical connections with a 1/12 taper.
Trudy MIIT no.99:139-147 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Roller bearings)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444710004-6"

SAMSON, Yu.J.; Ruzinov, L.P.; Rechetnikova, N.S.; Baru, V.Ye.

Electric conductivity of vanadium dichloride solutions in
a molten equimolecular mixture of sodium and potassium
chlorides. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:481-483 F '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.

RESHETNIKOVA, N.V.

AUTHORS: Kirenskiy, L. V., Nosova, R. S.,
Reshetnikova, N. V.

46-8-9/25

TITLE:

Several Temperature Dependent Magnetic
Properties of Nickel (Temperaturnaya zavisimost'
nekotorykh magnitnykh svoystv nikelya).

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21,
Nr 8, pp. 1105-1110, (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The paper contains the following investigations:
a) of the dependence of the energy constant of the
magnetic anisotropy on the intensity of the magnetic
field at various temperatures and b) on the
temperature dependence of the galvanomagnetic effect
in saturated fields.

The first case was studied exhaustively by Tarasow. He
used disks of siliciferous iron as samples and
arrived as a result from his investigations at the
following equation in the range of field strengths
from 2000-3000 Oe : $M = M_{\text{so}} \left(1 - \frac{A}{H}\right)$, M denoting the
maximum value of the mechanical moment acting upon the
disk in a homogeneous magnetic field M_{so} the moment

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Several Temperature Dependent Magnetic Properties 48-8-9/25
of Nickel

acting in the case of an infinitely strong field and A a constant. It is assumed, that the value of the mechanical moment is proportional to the value K (anisotropy constant) and takes the value $K = 2M$ in the plane with an angle of $22^{\circ}50'$ between the field direction and the tetragonal axis of the crystal. Therefore in the case of strong fields the equation is obtained:

$K = K_0 \left(1 - \frac{A}{H}\right)$ Further research by Williams and Bozorth as well as by Shubina furnished, that the equation for M is not always applicable, the second equation for k however, holds even in the case of very strong fields. Therefore it must be assumed, that the dependence of the anisotropy constant on the intensity of the magnetic field must be determined from the second K-equation with respect to the A-value corresponding to the temperature dependence. The author maintains, that no research has been conducted on this field, and therefore this paper was dedicated to it. A Nickel sphere of 9.75 mm diameter was used as a sample, which was

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Several Temperature Dependent Magnetic Properties 48-8-9/25
of Nickel

Finally it is stated here, that the absolute value of the effect is largely dependent on the method of de-magnetisation. Therefore it is considered to be suitable to conduct the de-magnetisation at temperatures above the Curie point, and to pursue the cooling, down under a magnetic shield. There are 10 figures, and 10 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical Inst. (Krasnoyarskiy Gos. pedagogicheskiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 4/4

RESHETNIKOVA, N.V.
KIRENSKIY, L.V.; NOSOVA, R.S.; RESHETNIKOVA, N.V.

Temperature dependence of some magnetic properties of nickel. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 21 no.8:1105-1110 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Krasnoyarskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Magnetic materials) (Ferromagnetism)

PANETSYOV, V. V.

"Investigation of Temperature Dependence of the Galvanomagnetic Effect
of Nickel." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst. in Education
RSFSR, Moscow, 1955. (NL, No 3, Feb 55)

SC: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

RECHETNIKOVA, N. V., NOSOVA, R. S. and KIRENSKIY, L. V. (Krasnoyarsk)

"The Temperature Dependence of the magnetic Properties of Ni,"
paper presented at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena,
Sverdlovsk, USSR, 23-31 May 1956.

RESHETNIKOVA, N. V.; KOLMOGOROV, I. P.

Physics-Study and Teaching

Physics excursions out of doors. N. V. Reshetnikova, P. P. Kolmogortsev. Fiz. v shkole no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1957, Uncl.

2

EDISON, N. Y., Eng.

Electric Relays

Self-retardation scheme of an output relay protection by a control switch, Elek. sta. 24, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

RASHETNIKOVA N.V.

RASHETNIKOVA, N.V., KIRENSKIY, L.V., NOSOVA, R.S.

"The Temperature Dependence of the Magnetic Properties of Ni"
Krasnoyarsk

Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena,
May 1956, Sverdlovsk, USSR

RESHETNIKOVA, N. Y., NOSOVA, R. S., and KIRENSKIY, L. V., (Krasnoyarsk)

"The Temperature Dependence of the magnetic Properties of Ni," a paper
Submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverd-
lovsk, 23-31 May 56.

BIBIKOVA, V.A.; SHASHAYEV, M.A.; RESHETNIKOVA, P.I.; SHAPIRA, I.L.

Method of laboratory feeding of fleas in studying their role
in the preservation and transmission of the pathogens of
infectious diseases. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.6:739-
740 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy
institut, Alma-Ata.

SHEVANDIN, Ye.M.; RAZOV, I.A.; RESHETNIKOVA, R.Ye.; SERPENINOV, B.M.

On the nature of the scale effect in the breakdown of metals.
Dokl. AN SSSR 113 no.5:1057-1060 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:?)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni
A.N.Krylova. Predstavleno akademikom A.F. Ioffe.
(Steel--Testing)

SHEVANDIN, Ye.M.; NAVROTSKIY, D.I.; RESHETNIKOVA, R.Ye.

Fatigue testing of welded joints in low-alloy and low-carbon
steels. Trudy LPI no.199:64-74 '58. (MIRA 12:9)
(Steel alloys—Welding)

SOV/126-7-6-20/24

AUTHORS: Shevandin, Ye. M., Dudasheva, V.M. and Reshetnikova, R.Ye.

TITLE: Study of Steel Failures from the Appearance of the Fracture

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 6,
pp 922-928 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have tried to obtain some information on the change of the fracture structure and of the facet size when the steel changes from the ductile to the brittle state. It was assumed that the results of an investigation would be useful for deciding which stresses, normal or tangential, play the predominant part in ductile fracturing. Regarding brittle fracture, all investigators agree that normal stresses play the dominant role. A low carbon sheet steel (0.18% C) was submitted to overheating at 1100°C in the course of two hours. The usual specimens were made from the heat-treated material, and these were submitted to static straining at decreasing temperatures in the range +20 to -196°C. As has been shown by Shevandin (Ref 4), a gradual change from the fibrous fracture structure is attained under these conditions to a crystalline one. For each selected temperature the diameter of not less than 50 facets in the fracture of

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• Study of Steel Failures from the Appearance of the Fracture

the respective specimens was measured with a binocular microscope at a magnification of $\times 10$ and their average size, as well as the maximum and minimum one, were determined. A fractographic study of the structure of a few of the coarser facets was studied with the help of a PMT-3 microscope at a magnification of $\times 800$. In Fig 1 the dependence of the average, maximum and minimum facet sizes on testing temperature, is shown. Fig 2 is a photograph of a fracture facet of a specimen which failed at a temperature of -196°C . Figs 3,4,5 and 6 are photographs of fracture facets of specimens which had failed at -100°C , -60°C , -40°C and $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively. The authors conclude that the smoothness of the facet size-testing temperature curves, the presence of crystalline facets in a fibrous fracture and the fact that these facets become stronger until the crystalline fracture regions are reached confirm the point of view that normal stresses play a predominant role in the failure of metals both by brittle and ductile fracturing. The essentially smoother relief of the brittle fracture, as compared with that of the ductile one, is closely associated with the

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SOV/126-7-6-20/24

Study of Steel Failures from the Appearance of the Fracture
fact that it propagates more instantaneously and that
less plastic deformation precedes failure and occurs
during rupturing.
There are 6 figures and 14 references, 12 of which are
Soviet, 1 English and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1957

Card 3/3

RECORDED AND INDEXED, R.Y.

TABLE I BOOK PUBLICATIONS	SERV/6375
Academy and USSR. Soviet Materials Issued A.A. Bogoraz	
Bulletin , Materials' uniformly survivability no unbalance smaller 22-24% energy, September 1958, 6. (Fatigue of Metals; Materials of the Conference on Fatigue of Metals), September 22-26, 1958 Moscow, 1960. 157 p., 3,500 copies printed.	
Борз, И.А. Оценка Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: A.S. Chernov; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Brothina.	
PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for mechanical engineers, metallurgists, and scientific research workers.	
CONTENTS: The collection contains discussions relating to fatigue failure of metals, fatigue in finished parts, and methods for testing endurance. Include an critical review of existing theories on metal fatigue, some data on optimal regularity patterns and features of metal failure, caused by fatigue. Generalization of results, new criterion to the notch sensitivity of metals and its strength limits are presented. The mechanism of failure due to corrosion fatigue of metals is discussed along with pertinent experimental data. Also presented are the results of testing the fatigue strength of such metallics as large-size plates and various parts of machines used in the petroleum industry. Problems involved in casting metals for fatigue are examined. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by bibliographic references, most of which are Soviet. Борз, И.А. (ed.) [See also] Борзин, И.М. Рубинштейн, Л.И. Рубинштейн and Линдберг, Йон on Physical Fatigue Patterns and Metal Fatigue	
Борз, И.А. Endurance Under Repeated Loading and Resistance to Fracture Failure	27
Борз, И.А. and S.Д. Гуревич. Criteria of Metal Sensitivity of the Metal Under Cyclic Loading	29
Борзин, И.М. Metal Sensitivity of High-strength Steels	31
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Борзин, И.М. and V.B. Симонов. Mechanism of Corrosion Mechanism of Metal	33
Борзин, И.М. and V.B. Симонов. Investigation of the Effect of Metal on Fatigue Strength	37
Борзин, И.М. and S.Д. Гуревич. Determining the Dependence of the Optical Coefficients of the Metal Sensitivity of Metals on the True Stress Concentration Coefficient	38
Борзин, И.М. and V.B. Симонов. Mechanical Properties of Large Plates	46
Борзин, И.М. and L.T. Борзин. Fatigue Strength of Roller Chains	49
Борзин, И.М. and R.A. Борзин. Corrosion-fatigue Strength of Pure Stahl	50
Борзин, И.М. Connection between the Strength of Materials and of that of the Part Under Effect of static, Cyclic and Impact Loads	51
Борзин, И.М. and A.P. Борзин. Short-time Tests for Fatigue of Metallic Specimens With Borizing Alloy	52
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SERV/6375

RESHETNIKOVA, R.Y.

Influence of the geometry of surface and of the surrounding medium on the low-temperature brittleness of steel. E. M. Shevardin, I. A. Razov, and R. E. Reshetnikova (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1954, 97, 489). The brittleness of P (0.80%) and Si (5.20%)-steels is studied at -196°. The rod-shaped specimens of steel are subjected to tension and bending. The tensile strength of the P-steel and pig iron at -196° does not depend on the surface finish, whereas in the case of Si-steel it is ~15% higher for the polished specimens than for the roughly finished ones. This fact is attributed to the more homogeneous structure of Si-steel. The brittle strength of Si-steel, measured at 0° by bending in different media, declines with increasing surface activity of the medium and is 7 and 17% lower in water and castor oil, respectively, than in air. S. K. Lachowicz.

SOV/126-6-2-15/34

AUTHORS: Shevandin, Ye. M. and Reshetnikova, R. Ye.

TITLE: Influence of Work Hardening and Ageing on the Breaking Strength and Plasticity of Steel at -196°C (Vliyaniye naklepa i stareniya na soprotivleniye otryvu i plastichnosti stali pri -196°C)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 293-303 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of work hardening on the breaking strength, S_{om} , was the subject of earlier investigations (Refs.1-3).

In some of the experiments S_{om} was determined by an indirect method, in others by a direct method either on notched specimens only (Ref.2) or on smooth specimens only (Ref.3). The range of low work hardening values and the influence of ageing on S_{om} has been investigated only by Smolovich, M.G. (Ref.4) without arriving at a final solution. A comparative study of the influence of work hardening and ageing on the breaking strength during changes of the shape of the specimens has not been carried out at all, although a simultaneous and detailed study of these problems on a single material during variations of

Card 1/8 the shape of the specimens and the degree of work

SOV/126-6-2-15/34

Influence of Work-Hardening and Ageing on the Breaking Strength
and Plasticity of Steel at -196°C

hardening within wide limits should permit arriving at conclusions of fundamental importance. Therefore, in this paper the problem is solved by a combined method. The investigations were carried out on smooth and notched specimens whereby, in addition to determining the breaking strength on smooth specimens, the limit plasticity (the relative contraction at -196°C) was evaluated and the dependence of this value on preliminary work-hardening was determined. The investigations were carried out on specimens consisting of 24 mm thick sheet of "Steel 3" and of 30 mm thick sheet of the low alloy steel SKhL-4, both in the hot rolled state. The specimens were cut transverse to the direction of rolling at equal distances from the surface of the sheet. The shape of the tensile test specimens (smooth and notched) is reproduced in Fig.1. For the material tested in the work-hardened or in the w o r k - hardened and aged states, the initial diameter of the specimen was so chosen that, after the work hardening, the dimension was the same as that of the diameter of the smooth or the notched Card 2/8 specimens in the initial state. The strength test was

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Influence of Work Hardening and Ageing on the Breaking Strength
and Plasticity of Steel at -196°C

effected by means of an "axiator" described by Vitman, F. F. and Davidenkov, N. N. (Ref.5) ensuring reliable centering of each specimen with an eccentricity not exceeding 0.01 to 0.02 mm and a specially designed large reversor, Fig.2, in a press. The influence of work hardening on the breaking strength and the relative contraction at -196°C were investigated as follows: the specimen was centred, fitted in the reversor and deformed at +20°C by a given value. Following that, without removing the reversor with the specimen from the press and only slightly reducing the load on the specimen, the cooling box was fitted into which liquid nitrogen was poured so that the specimen was cooled to -196°C and, following that, it was fractured. The temperature was measured by means of a millivolt meter using a copper-constantan thermocouple which was soldered to the specimen near to its active cross section. The maximum load was determined from the diagram and the area of the specimen at the fracture was measured. From these data the real stress during fracture was calculated and also

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the relative contraction. In studying the influence of mechanical ageing the same procedure was applied, the only difference being that after plastic deformation and relieving the load (without removing it from the reversor) the specimen was heated to 250°C in a small tubular furnace and held at this temperature for two hours, following which the specimen was cooled and fractured. In investigating the phenomena in notched specimens after plastic extension to a certain value, the work-hardened specimen was removed from the "axiator", a notch was cut in it, it was replaced in the axiator, centred, cooled to -196°C and fractured. Usually, the time from the instant of preliminary deformation until fracture did not exceed 4 to 6 hours, and, during this time, the specimen was held at 0°C (in ice). For studying the influence of ageing on notched specimens after work hardening and cutting the notch, the specimens were heated to 250°C for two hours in an electric muffle furnace; the further operations were the same as those during investigation of the work Card 4/8 hardening. The breaking stress was calculated from the

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and Plasticity of Steel at -196°C

magnitude of the maximum load without taking into consideration the stress concentration. On the basis of the results which are graphed and discussed the following conclusions are arrived at:

1. In the range of small amounts of work hardening the curves of the dependence of the breaking strength on the preliminary work hardening show particular points (maxima and minima); this applies equally to smooth and to notched specimens, whereby compared to smooth specimens the points for the notched specimens are displaced towards the range of small amounts of work hardening, i.e. towards the origin of the coordinate system.

2. On smooth specimens particular points were also detected (in the range of small amounts of work hardening) at -196°C on the curve representing the dependence of the relative contraction, $\phi_{-196^{\circ}}$, on the preliminary plastic deformation. The particular points on the curve

Card 5/8 $\phi_{-196^{\circ}} = \phi (\phi_{+20^{\circ}})$ are obtained for the same plastic

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Influence of Work Hardening and Ageing on the Breaking Strength
and Plasticity of Steel at -196°C

deformations as analogous points on the curve $S_{\text{om}} = f(\phi + 20^{\circ})$. This indicates the existence of a relation between the breaking strength and the plastic deformation during loading. The existence of such a relation is also confirmed by the existence of breaking strength maxima and minima in the case of brittle fracture on the curves $S_{\text{om}} = f(\phi + 20^{\circ})$ for specimens with sharp notches.

3. Mechanical ageing at 250°C on smooth and notched specimens leads to a relative reduction of the breaking strength compared to the value pertaining to the work-hardened state. In the case of smooth specimens, this is accompanied also by a reduction of the relative contraction determined at -196°C . After ageing, the character of the curves (the presence of particular points) is the same as it was after work hardening whereby, owing to the influence of ageing, the respective particular points shift towards smaller amounts of work hardening in the same way as they do as a result of the influence of notches.

Card 6/8 4. In the range of large values of work hardening the

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Influence of Work Hardening and Ageing on the Breaking Strength
and Plasticity of Steel at -196°C

breaking strength of smooth specimens increases appreciably with increasing preliminary plastic deformation, whilst in the notched specimens the increase is very slight. Taking into consideration that the increase of the resistance to fracture as a result of preliminary deformation is equal from the point of view of the magnitude of the corresponding uniform contraction for smooth and notched specimens, it can be concluded that the increase of the breaking strength of smooth specimens in the case of high values of work hardening is due mainly to "geometrical hardening". The increase in the breaking strength as a result of "physical hardening" is relatively small in this range of work hardening.

5. Comparing the characteristic of the curve $S_{om} = f(\phi + 20^\circ)$ and the diagrams of the real stresses for smooth specimens in the range of large values of work hardening (after necking) and taking into consideration the conclusions of the previous paragraph, it can be concluded that the "physical hardening" of the material

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Influence of Work Hardening and Ageing on the Breaking Strength
and Plasticity of Steel at -196°C

during tensile stressing is relatively small for the
range under consideration.

6. An interpretation is given of the nature of the
particular points on the $S_{om} = f(\phi_{+20^\circ})$ diagrams for
smooth and notched specimens and on the $\phi_{-196^\circ} = \phi(\phi_{+20^\circ})$
diagram for smooth specimens; thereby the authors have taken
into consideration the experimental results published
by other authors.

There are 9 figures and 16 references, 15 of which are
Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni
Akad. A. N. Krylova (Central Scientific Research Institute
imeni Academician A. N. Krylov)

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1956

Card 3/3 1. Steel--Mechanical properties 2. Steel--Hardening 3. Steel...
Aging 4. Steel--Test results

Reshetnikova, R.Ye.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals
and Poly-Crystalline Compounds

E-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1113

Author : Shevanin. Ye.M., Razov, I.A., Reshetnikova, R.Ye.
Serpeninov, B.N.

Inst : Central Scientific Research Institute, imeni A.N. Krylov

Title : Nature of the Scale Effect in the Failure of Metals.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 113, No 5, 1057-1060

Abstract : To investigate the role of the scale factor in viscous,
semi-brittle, and brittle failure, static bending tests
were made with specimens of SKhL-1 steel, with the fol-
lowing dimensions: 60 by 60 by 330, 30 by 30 by 165,
20 by 20 by 110, 10 by 10 by 55, and 5 by 5 by 27.5 mm.
To study the viscous fracture, a specimen with a grid
placed on the notch was subjected to flexure in steps

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RESHETNIKOVA, R. N.

AUTHOR SHEVANDIN, Ye. M., RAZOV, I. A., RESHETNIKOVA, R. N., SERPENINOV, S. N. 20-5-31/67
TITLE On the Nature of the Scale Effect in the Case of Fracture of Metals.
PERIODICAL (O prorode masshtabnogo effekta pri razrushenii metallov Russian).
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 5, pp 1057-1060 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957 Reviewed 8/1957

ABSTRACT The present paper investigates the scale effect on different kinds of fracture of metals. The most important investigations were carried out on samples which were cut out of a 60 mm thick steel blade of the type S CH L-1. The tests consisted of a statistical flexure by a force concentrated in the middle of the span length. (The samples are longitudinal square prisms). The influence of the scale in the case of a completely tough fracture was investigated by means of the "method of the marked cracks". Here the sample with a separating grid attached in the incision was subjected to a gradually intensified flexure, the local plastic deformation was measured with the aid of the grid and the lengths of all incisions were determined on the occasion of their production and during their further development. The characteristics stages of the fracture were the following: occurrence of the first cracks, destruction of the surface of the bottom of the incision, complete fracture of the sample, separation into parts. The results of the experiments with the samples of the first series are compared in a schedule. The first cracks occur independent of the dimensions of the sample with practically the same deformation, the influence of the scale appears and intensifies only in later stages of the fracture. In a second series of experiments a similar develop-

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On the Nature of the Scale Effect in the Case of Fracture 20-5-31/67
of Metals.

ment can be observed in an even more distinct form. The influence of the scale in the case of a tough fracture ascertained in a preparatory work does not become noticeable in the initial stage but only in the following stages of the destruction. This influence of the scale causes a higher velocity of the development and the extension of an incision in the case of larger samples. This is true for all investigated sorts of fractures: for the brittle, the semi-brittle and the tough fracture.
(With 3 illustrations, and 1 schedule).

ASSOCIATION Central Scientific Research Institute "A.N.KRYLOV"
PRESENTED BY IOFFE A.F., Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED 12.7.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 2/2

RESHETNIKOVA, R. S.

Geology of the Shpty-Kul' Region

The Shpty-Kul' Rayon (in Karagandinskaya Oblast) is coordinate with the Makar'yevsk zone of warping and is made up of rocks of two strata of the lower Devonian and lowest parts of the middle Devonian, and of warpings in the anticlinal fold. The lower albitophyre stratum (D_{1-2}) is represented by albitophyres, their tuffas and tuffaceous lavas; above, with the horizon of conglomerates on the foundation, lies the effusive tuffogene stratum (D_2), namely porphyrites and their tuffas. (RZhGeol, No. 5, 1955) Uch. zap. Saratovsk. un-ta. 38, 1953, 39-40.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

RESHETNIKOV, S.A.

RESHETNIKOV, S.A.

Three old ~~books~~ works on medication. Apt.delo 6 no.3:84-87 My-Je '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz bol'nisay s. Sermar, Mariyskoy ASSR.
(MATERIA MEDICA)

RESHETINA, S.V., red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Steel cables] Kanaty stal'nye. Izd.ofitsial'noe. Moskva,
1959. 185 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Vsesoyuznyy komitet standartov.
(Wire rope)

RESHETNIKOVA, S.V.

Data of a rural hospital on rupture of the uterus in labor. Akush.i gin.
no. 2:66-67 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Rodil'nye otdeleniye Sermurskoy bol'nitsy Mariyskoy ASSR.
(Labor, Complicated) (Uterus--Rupture)

RESHETNIKOVA, T.A. (Moskva)

Effect of sodium chloride on the blood cholesterol level in patients
with atherosclerosis. Klin.med. 39 no.1:79-82 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (CHOLESTEROL) (SODIUM CHLORIDE)

RESHETNIKOVA, T. N.

RESHETNIKOVA, T. N. "Features of the Action of Barbiturates on Young Persons." Tashkent State Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Tashkent, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956

ZOLOTAVIN, V.L., prof.; RESHETNIKOVA, Ye.A.; FILIPENKO, A.T.(Kiyev);
SHCHERBOV, D.P. (Alma-Ata); POPOV, M.A.; NAZARCHUK, T.N.

Supplying laboratories with chemical reagents. Zav.lab. 26
no.8:1034-1036 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Sverdlovsk (for Reshetnikova). 2. Rukovoditel' metodicheskoy gruppy TSentral'noy laboratori Novosibirskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya (for Popov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriye khimicheskogo i fazovogo analiza Instituta metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (for Nazarchuk).

(Chemical laboratories) (Chemical tests and reagents)

RESHENIKOVA, Ye. V.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4185

Author : Reshetnikova, Ye. V.

Inst : Ul'yanovsk Agricultural Institute

Title : Chemical Characteristics of Upper Cretaceous Deposits
of the Ul'yanovsk Oblast' as a Material for Liming of
Soil.

Orig Pub : Tr. Ul'yanovskogo s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 4, 80-81

Abstract : According to data of analyses of 12 samples of chalk,
the CaO content varies from 41.75 to 55.02% (CaCO_3
74.55-98.02%); according to literature data, the
MgO content is 0.1-1.23%. The above-stated rocks are
recommended for liming of podzolized soil of forested-
steppe areas.

Card 1/1

- 73 -

RESHETNIKOVA, Ye.K.; KUCHIN, N.N.

Outbreak of food poisoning of obscure etiology. Vop.pit. 19
no.4:24-27 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny i iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii Kazakhskogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta, Alma-Ata.
(FOOD POISONING)

RESHETNIKOV, Yu.S.

Variability of Coregonidae. Zool. zhur. 42 no.8:1187-1199
'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of
U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Kola Peninsula--Whitefishes) (Zoology--Variation)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Patho-
logic -- The Skeleton

3-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59922

Author : Reshetnikova, Z. N.

Inst : Astrakhan Medical Institute

Title : Pathological Changes in Articular Tissues Induced
by the Experimental Injection of Certain Antisepti-
cs into the Articular Cavity

Orig Pub: Tr. Astrakhansk med. in-ta, 1956, 12, No 2, 151-159

Abstract: Rivanol [2-ethoxy-6, 9-diaminoacridine lactate],
alcohol, penicillin, gramicidin S, a living culture
of *Bacterium prodigiosum* and an alcohol extract of
the latter, were injected in different concentra-
tion, but in equal volume, into rabbits' knee joints.

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Card 1/4

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Patho-
logic -- The Skeleton

3-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1956, 59922

When Rivinol was used in dilutions of 1:1000 and 1:500, a serous exudate appeared in the cavity of the joint after 72 hours, along with neutrophil leukocytes and histiocytes. Hyperemia, edema, hemorrhage and leukocyte infiltration developed in the tissues of the joint capsule. After two weeks, these symptoms abated, sclerosis developed in the joint capsule and the number of histiocytes increased. Similar changes were observed with the injection of 96 percent of diluted alcohol. When penicillin was injected into the joint, the exudative and proliferative reactions were not as strong. The injection of 2 and 4 percent alcoholic solutions of gramicidin S caused an acute local reaction, raise of temperature, accelerated ESR, lymphopenia and a

Card 2/4

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathologic -- The Skeleton S-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59922

neutrophilic shift. When a 0.04 percent solution of gramicidin was used, there was no change in the general conditions, although erythema and slight edema developed locally. In the experiments in which small doses of *Bacterium prodigiosum* were injected, there was a slight local reaction, but no changes in the capsular tissues. Larger doses caused the development of leukocytic infiltration of the joint tissues, edema, and, in the joint cavity, a serous exudate. All these symptoms later abated. When 10-1000 thousand microbes were injected, suppurative arthritis developed, while acute sero-suppurative panarthritis developed after the injection of 1-25 million microbes. A single injection of the alcohol extract of *Bacterium pro-*

Card 3/4

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USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Patho-
logic -- The Skeleton

S-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59922

digiosum caused only microscopically evident edema,
hyperemia and histiocyte proliferation. -- T. P.
Vinogradova

Card 4/4

RESHETNIKOVA, Z.N., aspirant

Change in the vitamin C content in children in the acute stage
of the paralytic forms of poliomyelitis. Ped., akush. i gin.
24 no.1:15-18'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. -- prof. M.M.
Bezsonova) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor -- dotsent
S.I.Georgiyevskiy [Georhiievs'kyi, S.I.]).
(ASCORBIC ACID) (POLIOMYELITIS)

BESSONOVA, M.N.; RESHETNIKOVA, Z.N.

Vitamin C metabolism in children in the acute stage of paralytic forms of poliomyelitis. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no.6:88 N-D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedra detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (POLIOMYELITIS)

RESHETNYAK, A.

What we gained from harrowing corn. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz.
9 no. 4:19 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Glavnny agronom sovkhoza "Karsnyy Manych."
(Corn (Maize))

BUKHALO, S.M., doktor ekon. nauk, otv. red.; SHEVCHENKO, Ya.A., doktor ekon.nauk, red.; YAKUSHA, G.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SKLYAR, V.T., kand. khim. nauk, red.; RESHETNYAK, A.A., inzh., red.; PILYUKHANOV, L.S., inzh., red.; METLINA, T.I., inzh., red.; VELIKOKHAT'KO, A.T., red.

[Problems of effective use of fuel and power resources (Donets and Dnieper Economic Regions); materials] Voprosy ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniya toplivno-energeticheskikh resursov (Donetsko-Pridneprovskii ekonomicheskii raion); materialy. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 200 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniya toplivno-energeticheskikh resursov. Donetsk, 1962.
2. Institut ekonomiki Gosplana Ukr.SSR (for Shevchenko).

NOVIKOV, K.; RESHETNYAK, D.

Steam producers with electric heating. Avt.transp. 41 no.2:53-
54 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Boilers)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444710004-6

RESHETNYAK, I., ratsionalizator

Testing mechanisms on stands. Mor. flot 23 no. 8133-35
(MIRA 16:11)
Ag '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444710004-6"

RESHETNYAK, I.

Hundreds of thousands of rubles can be saved. Sov.profsoiuzy
7 no.8:47 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:?)

1. Predsedatel' rabochkoma maykopskoy kontory svyazi.
(Krasnodar Territory--Transportation, Automotive--Cost of operation)

RESHETNYAK, I.

The question is one of inertness rather than space, Comrade Novikov.
Sots.trud no.8:102-103 Ag'56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Zamestitel' sekretarya partorganizatsii Adygeyskoy oblastnoy kon-
tory svyazi.
(Telecommunication) (Labor productivity)

ALEKSEYEV, A.; RESHETNYAK, I.; SHPAGIN, V.; SUROVETSKIY, Ye.; DAVYDOV, I.,
(Baku); KRASNOV, A.(Al'met'yevsk); SAVEL'YEV, G.;
RAZVOROTNEV, A.; KOZLOV, A., inzh.; TURUTIN, I.; VALIOTTI, B.
(Arkhangel'sk); VEL'MITSKIY, V.

Letters to the editor. Sov.profsoiuzy 16 no.6:47-52
Mr '60. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Starshiy instruktor Chuvashskogo oblastovprofa (for Alekseyev). 2. Chlen kraykoma profsoyuza rabotnikov svyazi, rabochikh avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynyh dorog, g.Maykop (for Reshetnyak). 3. Predsedatel' ob"yedinenennogo postroykoma Bratskgasstroya (for Shpagin). 4. Starshiy instruktor Yakutskogo oblastnogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Surovetskiy). 5. Predsedatel' komissii obshchestvennogo kontrolya za rabotoy torga, Arkhangel'sk (for Savel'yev). 6. Sekretar' partbyuro tresta "Ukhtastroy," g.Ukhta, Komi ASSR (for Razvorotnev). 7. Redaktor mnogotirazhnay gazety "Zhilstroyevets" (for Turutin).

(Labor and laboring classes) (Trade unions)

VELIKIY, G.G.; RESHETNYAK, I.D.

Improving the planning of stone crushing plants. Put' i nut.khoz,
4 no.8:33 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik otdela shchebenochnykh zavodov i kar'yerov, stantsiya
Reduty, Yuzhnay dorogi (for Velikiy). 2. Nachal'nik Redutskogo
shchebenochnogo zavoda, stantsiya Reduty, Yuzhnay dorogi (for
Reshetnyak).

(Stone industry)

VELIKIY, G.G.; RESHETNYAK, I.D.

Semiautomatic control of conveyers. Put: i put. khoz. 5 no. 1:27
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela shchebzavodov i kar'yerov sluzhby puti, g.
Khar'kov (for Velikiy). 2. Direktor Redutskogo shchebzavoda (for
Peshetnyak).

(Conveying machinery) (Automatic control)

POLETAYEV, B.I.; RESHETNYAK, I.S.; SHAPOVALOV, N.A.; SOROKIN, A.A.

Using an accumulative ceramic recuperator in soaking pits at the
Dzerzhinskii Plant. Stal' 2/ no.2:180-181 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Pneprodzerzhinskij metallurgicheskiy
zavod-vtuz.

RESHETNYAK, I.S.; TAYTS, N.Yu.

Asymmetrical heating of a rectangular prism. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
chern.met. no.7:198-205 '60. (MIRA-13:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Heat-Transmission)

RESHEINYAK, I.S.; YALOVAY, N.I.

Periodic heating of cylindrically shaped solids. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; chern. met. 8 no.1:143-147 '65 (MIRA 18:1)

i. Dneprodzerzhinskiy zavod-vtuz.

RESHETNYAK, I.S., red.; KOPENYCHIK, P., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Zhitomir Province; a statistical manual] Narodne
hospodarstvo Zhytomyrs'koi oblasti; statystichnyi zbirnyk.
[Zhytomyr] Zhytomyrs'ke obl. vyd-vo, 1957. 149 p. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Zhitomirskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'-
nik statisticheskogo upravleniya Zhitomirskoy oblasti (for Reshetnyak)
(Zhitomir Province--Statistics)

RESHETNYAK, I. S.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the heating of ingots in recuperative heating wells with heating from the center of the podina." Moscow, 1961. 13 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 244)

RESHETNYAK, Kh. D.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of structural changes in steels by the creep method." Kiev, 1961. 8 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst); 120 copies; free; (KL, 5-61 sup, 192)

BOGACHEV, I.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RESHETNYAK, Kh.D., inzh.

Plasticity of hardened and tempered steel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
chern.met. no.8:127-132 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Testing) (Deformations (Mechanics))

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1958

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April 58

1073. THE STUDY OF ANTIGENIC AND ISOANTIGENIC DIFFERENCES IN HUMAN SERUM BY THE PRECIPITIN-ADSORPTION METHOD (Russian text) - Reshetnyak K. K. Ukrainian Inst. for Blood Transfusion and Emergency Surg., Kharkov - PROBL. GEMATOL. PEREL. KROVI 1956, 1/6 (44-47) Tables 2

By the precipitin-adsorption method it is possible to demonstrate antigenic and isoantigenic differences in sera from different individuals. Such differences can be shown not only in serum but also in the plasma of stored blood which has been preserved with Tsolipk solution No. 7. It has not yet been possible to determine the part played in transfusion reactions by the factors in serum and plasma demonstrable by the precipitin-adsorption method. (Tsolipk is an abbreviation for "Lenin Central Blood Transfusion Institute.") References 17. Krymskii - Moscow (S)

KRAINSKAYA-IGNATOVA, V.N.; CHERNENKO, M.I.; DROBASHEVSKAYA, L.M.;
RESHETNYAK, K.K.

Method of investigating iso-immune antibodies in human blood serum;
author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:50-51 Mr '54.
(MIRA 7:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (direktor - starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik Yu.TSarlenko). (Rh factor)

CHERNENKO, M.I.; YAKOVENKO, L.T.; RECHTNYAK, K.K.; SHINDIKOVSKY, V.I.

Antierythrocytic antibodies and their significance in autoaggressive
diseases of the blood system and other systems of the body. Gemat,
i perel. krovi 1:228-230 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut perelivaniya krovi.

RESHETNYAK, K.K.

Study of the IgM plasma factor in sera of healthy persons. Gesat. I
perel. krovi 1:245-247 '65. (MIR 18:10)

I. Khar'kovskiy institut perelivaniya krovi.

RESHETNYAK, K.K.

Study of antigenic and isoantigenic differences in the human serum
by the precipitin-adsorption method. Probl.gemat. i perel. krovi
1 no.6:44-48 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya
krovi i neotlozhnoy khirurgii (dir. - Yu.M.Orlenko)

(BLOOD SERUM, determ.

antigenic & iso-antigenic difference, determ. by
precipitin adsorption)

(ANTIGENS,

antigenic & iso-antigenic differences of blood serum,
determ. by precipitin adsorption)

BESHETNYAK, N.D.

Pseudoclastic lower Carboniferous limestones in outlying
southwestern regions of the Donets Basin. Dokl.AN SSSR
125 no.1:170-172 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo trans-
porta imeni S.M.Kirova. Predstavлено akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Donets Basin--Limestone)

RESHETNYAK, N.D.; SAVINA, V.G.

Lithological and mineralogical characteristics of clay rocks in
the lower Carboniferous carbonate stratum of the Donets Basin.
Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.4:947-950 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta
im. S.M.Kirova. Predstavлено akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Donets Basin--Clay)

RESHETNYAK, N.D.
USSR/ Geology - Petrography

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 35/49

Authors : Reshetnyak, N. D.

Title : Siliceous formations of the lower Carbon of south-western section
of Donbas

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/5, 973-976, Feb 11, 1955

Abstract : Petrographic-lithological data are presented regarding the siliceous
formations of the lower carbon found in the south-western sections
of the Donbas (Donets River basin). Thirteen Russian and USSR
references (1833-1953). Table.

Institution : Mining Institute, Kharkov

Presented by : Academician N. M. Strakhov, November 5, 1954

RESHETNYAK, M.S.

Reliable source of advice. Nauka i pered.op. v sel'khoz. 6
no.11;69 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Zaveduyshchiy domom sel'skokhozyaystvennoy kul'tury.
(Tillage)

PERIODIC, A.Y., Inst.; RISHKUYAK, I.F., Inst.

Start sinking without headframes. Shokhi, strct. No. 5:17-03 by 12:00
(11.12.81)

(Mining engineering--Safety measures)
(Explosives--Storage)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; RESHETNYAK, N.D.

Facies of the carbonate formation in the lower Carboniferous
in the southwestern part of the Donets Basin. Uch.zap.KHGU
73:67-83 '56. (MIRA 12:12)
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

345
AUTHOR:

Rebetnyak, N. D.

Sov/20-25-46/67

TITLE:

The Pseudoclastic Lower Carboniferous Limestones
at the Southwestern Edge of the Donbass Basin
(Lozhnobilimochnyye izvestnyaki nizhnego karbona
zgoda na povednyy skrainy Donbassa)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1970, Vol. 195, Nr. 1,
pp. 170-172 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author has encountered peculiar pseudoclastic limestones with a porphyritic-like structure in the region mentioned in the title (Refs 3, 4). Here, pseudoclastic limestones are rather widely distributed (Fig 1). The study of numerous sections has convinced the author that structures of this type originate chiefly as a result of syngenetic and diagenetic recrystallization of pelite-form calcite. The assertion that such structures have originated by reworking and redeposition is very improbable. For neither the "fragments" of pelite-form carbonate nor the organic remains found in such limestones are rounded off to any degree. Oblong idiomorphic quartz crystals encroach with

Card 1/3

The Pseudoclastic Lower Carboniferous Limestones
on the Southwestern Edge of the Donbass Basin

SOV/20-125-1-46/67

one end out of the pelite-form carbonate of a "fragment" into the fine crystalline calcite of the cement. This also confirms the formation of the "fragments" as a result of an incomplete recrystallization of the pelite-form carbonate in which idiomorphic quartz was previously formed. The chief cause of recrystallization was apparently the partial dissolving of the pelite-form calcite on the bottom in deeper parts of the water during rising hydrostatic pressure and falling temperature. If one should acknowledge this assertion, then the relation of the pseudoclastic limestones to the high points of the determined Lower Carboniferous transgressive phases of the Donbass is easy to explain. (Refs 1, 2). The purity of the chemical composition and the faunal characteristics (brachiopods and foraminifera), lacking signs of an obvious shallow water region, as well as an almost complete absence of terrigenous materials, indicate relatively deep waters and considerable distance from the erosion sources. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

The Pseudoclastic Lower Carboniferous Limestones
on the Southwestern Edge of the Donbass Basin

SOV/20-125-1-46/67

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta im. S. M. Kirova (Kharkov Institute for
Engineers of the Railway Transport imeni S. M. Kirov)

PRESENTED: November 13, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1958

Card 3/3

DYADYK, Ivan Ivanovich; MAKHRACHEV, Aleksandr Yakovlevich [Makhrachov, O.IA.]; KHARCHENKO, P.P., kand.ekon.nauk, glavnnyy red.; RESHETNYAK, O.O., glavnnyy red.; STAROSTENKO, T.M., red.

[The Stalino Economic Administrative Region] Stalins'kyi ekonomichnyi administrativnyi raion. Kyiv, 1960. 39 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koї RSR. Ser. 2, no. 8)

(Stalino Province--Economic policy)

(MIRA 14:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444710004-6

KOVICH, Ya.L.; ANISIMOV, P.P., otv. red.; OPTOV, Ye.I., zam. otv.
red.; RESHETNYAK, P.Ye., zam. otv. red.

Donetsk. Donetsk, Donetskoe obl. knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962.
224 p. illus. (MIRA 16:4)

(Donetsk--Views)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444710004-6"

RESHETNYAK, T., sud'ya respublikanskoy kategorii

Rules for contests with small arms. Voen. znan. 38
no.11:28-29 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Shooting contests)

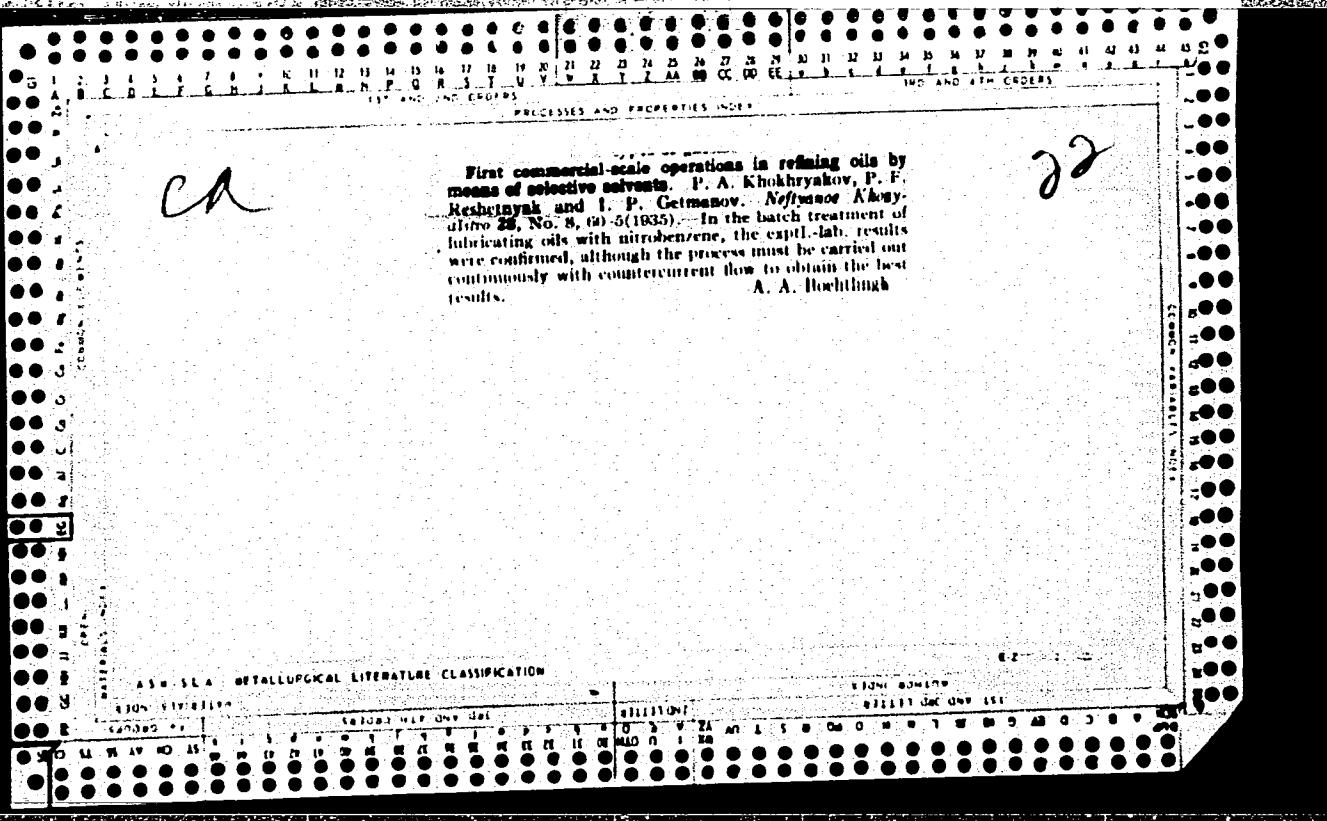
COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals, Diseases Caused by
 Bacteria and Fungi
ARCH. NO.: RZhBiol., №.13, 1953, №. 59745

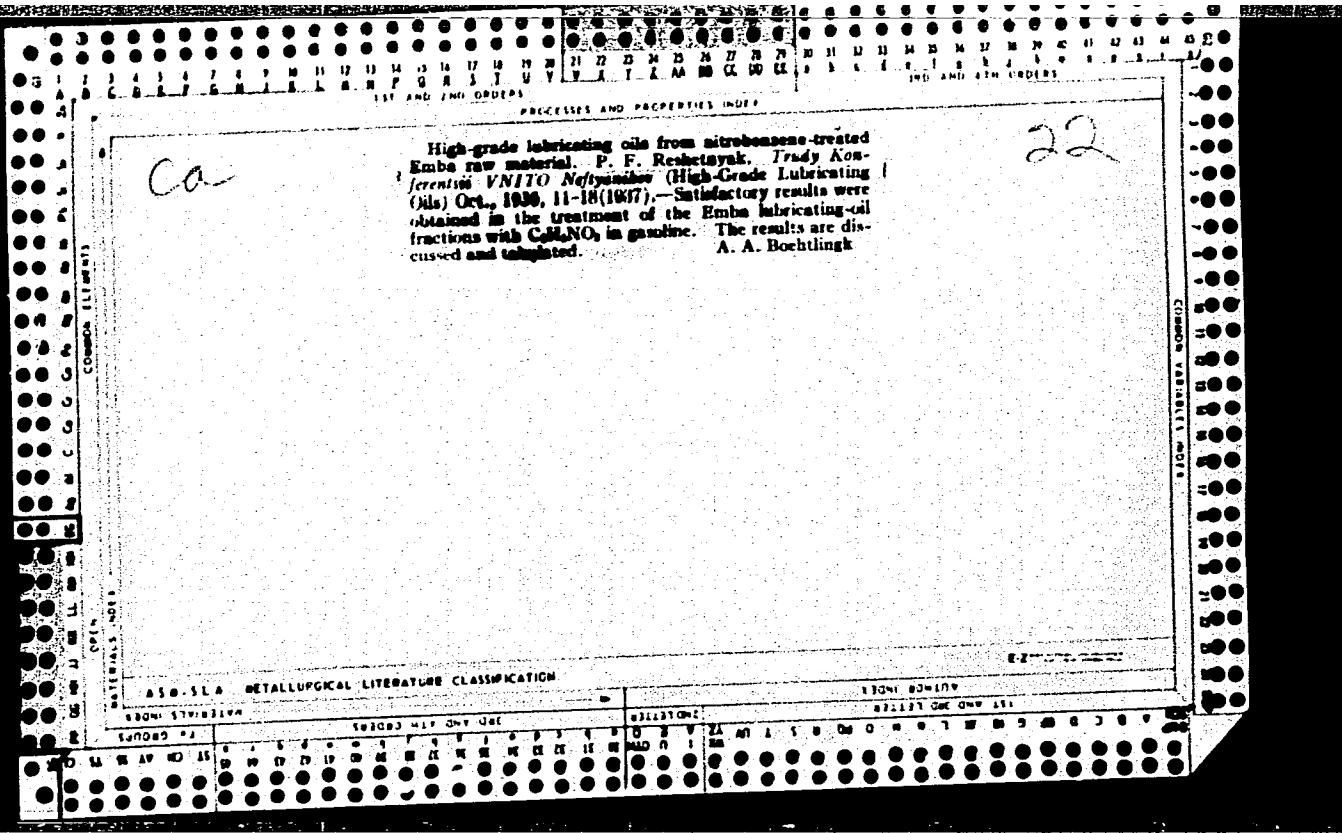
AUTHOR : Reshetnyak, V. Z.
INST. : Novocherkassk Zootechnical Veterinary Institute
TITLE : Vaccine Prophylaxis of Spirochetosis in Fowls

CPIG. PUB. : Tr. Novocharkasskogo zootekhn.-vet. in-ta, 1957,
 vyp. 10, 323-327
ABSTRACT : Three vaccines were prepared and tried: phenol
 hemovaccine, formal vaccine, and toxin vaccine.
 Phenol hemovaccine appeared to be the most expe-
 cient as to preparation, effective, harmless for
 birds, inexpensive and more or less standardized.
 The latter one represents the citrated blood of
 a spirochetosis-affected goose, taken at the
 height of parasitary reaction, diluted with ste-
 rile physiological solution, 1:9, and preserved.

Card: 1/2

R - 21





ACC NR: A1000,349

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/002/0199/0202

AUTHORS: Reshetnyak, T. I.; Mostipan, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the kinetics of aging of alloys of the system Al--Si--Cu--Mg containing modifying additives

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45
6
27 27 27 27 1

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 199-202

TOPIC TAGS: METAL AGING, aluminum alloy, silicon containing alloy, electron microscopy/ ALM, aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of Fe, Zr, Mn, and Ti additives on the kinetics of aging of alloys of different composition belonging to the system Al--Si--Cu--Mg was studied by means of electron microscopy. The study supplements previously reported results (Avtorskoye svidetel'stvo No. 159039 (Byulleten' izobreteniya, 1963, No. 23)). Photographs of the microstructures of the specimens are presented. The maximum concentrations of Guignet-Preston zones in the alloys were determined as a function of the aging temperature. The maximum zone density was obtained when the specimens were aged at 150°C for 25 hours and 185°C for 3 hours respectively. It is concluded that the optimum temperature interval for aging of alloy ALM lies between 165--175°C. The

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Card 1/2

UDC: 669.715

L 35905-66

ACC NR: AP6007349

following engineers took part in the investigation: A. P. Shvets, V. S. Babkin,
Zh. P. Ivanova, and I. S. Bakanova. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 *Mr*

ACC NR: AP6007350

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/002/0203/0210
73

73

AUTHORS: Polesya, A. F.; Reshetnyak, T. I.

ORG: Dnepropetrovsk State University (Dnepropetrovskiy gosuniversitet)

ORG: Dnepropetrovsk State University (DNU) 27 27 27 27
TITLE: Change in the electrical resistance of alloys of the system Al-Si-Cu-Mg as
a function of their thermal treatment 27 27 27 27

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i mettallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 203-210

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniya
TOPIC TAGS: electric resistance, aluminum alloy, silicon containing alloy, copper containing alloy, METAL AXING, CRYSTAL LATTICE PARAMETER

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the electrical resistance of alloys of the system Al--Si--Cu--Mg was studied as a function of the internal processes which occur in the alloys, e.g., phase solubility, coagulation, and spheroidization of silicon particles during precipitation of supersaturated solid solutions. The effect of adding Ti, Mn, and Zr to the alloy on its electrical resistance and the lattice parameter were also determined. The study supplements the results of A. Gin'ye (Neodnorodnyye metallichесkiye tverdyye rastvory, M., IIL, 1962). The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). The electrical resistance of the alloys increased initially, and then decreased considerably, as a function of the aging time. Manganese forms supersaturated solid solutions with the alloy and

UDC: 539.292:548:537.3

Card 1/2

L 35904-60

ACC NR: AP6007350

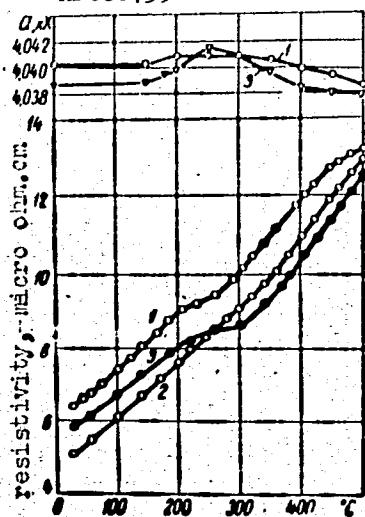


Fig. 1. Dependence of the resistivity and crystal lattice period a of alloy 4 (Si - 8.0%, Cu - 1.62%, Mg. - 0.61%, Ti - 0.2 %, B - 0.01 %, Fe - trace; % by wt) on the temperature of heating:
1 - cast alloy; 2 - annealed; 3 - quenched.

is precipitated only at elevated temperatures. Aging of freshly quenched alloys at 160°C causes an anomalous increase in the electrical resistance at the early aging stages. It is suggested that this behavior is associated with the existence of a large zone density and a large rate of zone formation in these alloys. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001
Card 2/2 *lll*

RESHETNYAK, V.

Start made by miners of our sector. Mast.ugl. 6 no.9:3-4 S '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Nachal'nik vtorogo uchastka shakhty imeni Stalina tresta Kadiyevugol'.
(Coal mines and mining--Costs)

REBETKYAK, V. I.

Use of SOBS transformers in the capacity of isolators. Avtom.,
telem. i sviaz' 9 no. 6:36 Je '65. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. Shevchenkovskoy distantsii Odessko-Kishinevskoy
dorogi.

RISCHETNIK, V.I.

Control and test station of the Shevchenko railroad district.
Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no.9:19-21 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. Shevchenkovskoy distantsii Odessko-Kishinevskoy
dorogi.

RESHETNYAK, V.S., dotsent; LEBEDEV, S.I., veterinarnyy vrach

Surgical treatment of sterile cows. Veterinariia 39 no.11:59-
60 N '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. L'vovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut (for Reshetnyak).
2. Vinnikovskaya rayonnaya veterinarnaya lechebnitsa, L'vovskoy oblasti (Lebedev).

RESHETNYAK, V.S., dotsent; PASECHNIK, I.Ya., veterin. vrach.; SHINKAREV, F.S.,
veterin. vrach.

Preparation of teaser bulls. Veterinariia 41 no.1:79-80 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. L'vovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut (for Reshetnyak).
2. L'vovskaya oblastnaya poliklinika (for Pasechnik, Shinkarev).

RESHETNYAK, V.S., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; LIPKO, P.I., starshiy
veterinarnyy vrach; BREZDEN', I.M., assistent.

New method of casting horses. Veterinariia 32 no.5:54-56 My
'55. (MLRA 8:7)

1.Peremyshlyanskiy MTS, L'vevskoy oblasti (for Lipko).2.Ka-
fedra operativnoy khirurgii (for Brezden).
(HORSES) (VETERINARY MEDICINE)

RESHETNYAK, V. S. (Docent, L'vov Zooveterinary Institute).

"Treatment of dermatitis in the area of the hobbles"...

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 8, August 1962 pp. 53